

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 657.]

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[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON: PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET; PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

Which ticket ought we to support?

NO man who had either seen or heard the ridicule & abuse which have been for some weeks thrown out against the Bryan's ticket, could have supposed that those who so lavishly censured the forming of that ticket, would have followed a similar plan. But they now declare that "these measures are puffed to enslave unanimity; the only means by which the advocates of those principles will have that weight in the election, to which they are entitled by their numbers."

When to the present conduct of this party, is added a recollection, that they formed a ticket in the most secret and private manner, previous to our last election; it must be evident that it was always their intention to do the same thing now; but that from a hope that those who are opposed them in sentiment would have remained quiet and still, as they did last year, they intended to have deferred the making of their ticket, until a short time previous to the next election. But finding that the people were no longer to be lulled into a false security, and that they had begun to adopt a plan for their defence, this party first tried to bring this plan into disrepute, with those who differ from them in opinion; but now, call upon those who think with them, to adopt a similar one. Conduct like this, speaks for itself, and requires no comment.

The citizens of Fayette ought to enquire what were the numbers at the meetings held at Patterson's and the Seminary; and who were the most active persons at those meetings; from their knowledge of them, they will be able to form a just idea of their real intentions. The account which is published of the meeting at Patterson's is worded in such a manner as to give reason to suppose that it was not intended, that the true nature and design of that meeting should be generally known; it states, that "in consequence of a previous verbal notice, a considerable number of the citizens of Fayette county, principally from the country, met, &c." and it holds out an invitation to all who are "in favor of a gradual emancipation, on the most equitable terms," to attend at the Seminary, to approve or alter the ticket which was then formed. The meeting at the Seminary, approved of this ticket without saying any thing as to their schemes. From this, the public has no information as to their designs, except, that they are for a gradual emancipation, on the most equitable terms; they have not even condescended to inform us what those equitable terms are; and if they are enquired of individually, they will be found to differ very materially from each other. Instead of a gradual, some are for an immediate emancipation; some are for a partial emancipation of the present generation; others for extending it only to future generations; some are for an emancipation of the whole of those who shall be born hereafter; others for that of the females only; some are for taking them from their owners in their infancy; others for their remaining with them until they arrive at the age of maturity; some reject altogether the idea of making any compensation to the owners; others will, as a matter of favor, but not of justice, agree, that their owners shall receive the labor of their own slaves, for a short time, as a full and adequate compensation for their present right to it for life. But also they leave us in the dark, as to which of these plans they wish to see adopted. There is no doubt, that there is one plan that they do not wish to see adopted; that is, the plan which would oblige them to contribute something to bring about their own darling scheme; and which would oblige those who shall finally fix on the measure, when they do it to put their hands into their own pockets, at the same time, and as deeply as they do into those of their neighbors. As these meetings have said nothing as to their other political sentiments, we may suppose either that this is their only object, or that they do not choose to avow their other objects.

We have then in our choice two tickets; the one consisting of men

* whose opinions we know and can rely on, as to some of the most important principles of government; the other, containing men whose political principles & views we are strangers to, except that they are friends to an emancipation, but without our being informed of the real nature of the emancipation which they advocate, or on what terms they wish to see that emancipation take place. Let prudence then decide, which of these tickets we ought to support, and whether it will be wise in us, in our present situation, to give up a certainty for an uncertainty, by deserting those who think with us, and who have pledged themselves to support our principles; and by voting for those who either think differently from us, or who will not bind themselves to support our principles, if they should change their own opinions as to the propriety of those principles.

A VOTER.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

MR. BRADFORD,

IN your Gazette of the 14th ult. I find the elaborate productions of a Layman, endeavouring to support the present practice of slavery from the scriptures. Carelessly examining those sacred Oracles, I find no shadow of authority for that practice at this time, and to this people; and, as the scriptures have, (ever since their existence) been a note of wax in the hands of men, to twist which way their interest, or inclination may direct, I think it my duty to correct such errors when publicly declared, especially when the cause of humanity was concerned. The cause of humanity I say.—Not of interest; for that bug bear did some time since of the want of a face, not of a flame; for every honest man knows it is no shame to have his hands clear of injustice.—No table was ever worse supplied, than that of a fox without a tail, to a man without a slave. For the former had actually lost part of what nature had given him; but the latter has lost nothing in lacking a slave, nature never gave him one, but gave to all men an equality of rights. In the case of the former, the tail had once grown to the fox; but I never understood before, that a slave had once grown to a man. Be it as it may, it is better for a fox to want a tail, than to be clothed in the skin of a Lamb.

I perfectly agree with the author of that piece, that the talk of emancipation has entirely originated from those, who do not possess any of that kind of property called bond servants. And asks, from where else is it likely to originate? Nature says the slaveholder has violated her laws (that the laws of tyranny.) If so, is it probable the criminal will first impeach his own crime? And, is it reasonable, or even customary, to admit the criminal to sit in judgment on his own crime? I appeal to those who are most conversant with courts of judicature.

After having made a mistake so gross, in supposing no census on slave property, but what may first originate from slaveholders; we may easily expect mistakes of as gross a nature, in his contraiting the principle of holding bond servants with the scriptures. In shewing the absurdity of his contrast and principles, I shall answer each proposition as they lie before me.

The first proposition is, "That the Jewish nation had a command given them by the God of Heaven, to buy and hold bond servants of the Heathen which should be for an inheritance for them and their children forever." To shew himself under this passage he says, "I cannot tell which tribe or nation I descended from." Cannot tell! Too small an excuse for crying inhumanity. Let me ask him is it not more than probable he is not a Jew? First because, the Jews have kept themselves a separate people, with few instances of their mixing with the Gentiles. And suppose one thousand marriages within their own tribe for one in mixing with the Gentiles, one thousand to one, he is no Jew. 2dly the Gentiles bear a proportion to the Jews of one hundred and sixty to one, which makes eleven hundred and sixty to one, he is no Jew.—eleven hundred

and sixty to one!!! A bad chance to have a few, and as bad a title to hold slaves on that ground. But to the text. "The Jewish nation." Right; but the author of that piece is of the American nation and it never entered into my head before, that the Jewish nation and the American nation, were synonymous terms. That privilege was given to the Jews as a nation, or body politic, which must cease to be a privilege to them when they ceased to be a body politic. Anno domini, 72. For if the privilege had been given to the Jews, individually, a Jew may perchance purchase the Layman and sell his authority from scripture to keep him. "Had a command given them."—Not so; the Layman ought to have known the difference between a command and a permission; A command from the God of Heaven, makes non-compliance a sin; but a permission leaves it to the choice of the persons so privileged. "To buy and hold." Not to steal and hold bond servants. It is a well known fact, that the principle method of obtaining slaves from Africa is by stealing. And the code of laws by which we are governed, says, "the receiver is as criminal as the thief." But admit all the slaves when first brought from Africa were convicted by their laws, and sold for life as a punishment for their crimes, what crime has their innocent offspring done, that they also are kept in bondage. It is said they incur an expense in their infancy and ought to be kept in bondage to satisfy their owners. What! an expense adequate to the price of their liberty for life. No, for it is a doubt with me, if even their minority ought to be held as a compensation for the expenses incurred in their infancy.

"And they shall be for an inheritance for them and for their children forever." In his comment on these words, he says, "the opponents to slavery must prove God is changeable, before those who hold bond servants will be willing to give them up. He then declares that God is changeable, and if it was right with him once to hold bond servants, it will ever remain to be right. So, then it will ever remain to be right to keep slaves whilst God is unchangeable, which will be to all eternity! of course it will be right to keep slaves to all eternity! and take them along when they go to Heaven! least they should lose that precious part of their bliss. How true are those words, "Where your treasure is, there will your hearts be also." I would here inform that sage, the word "forever" does not always imply eternity. A number of passages of scripture may be produced as a proof—let one suffice, Gen. xlii-15. "For all the land which thou feedest thou wilt give it, and to thy feed forever." This "forever," ceased at the destruction of Jerusalem, exactly at the same time with the "forever" in the text. From the above it appears there is nothing, in Lev. xxv-44, that gives the least sanction for holding slaves at this time, and by this people, more especially for holding such as have been stolen.

To prove this Noah expresses himself in the spirit of prophecy, in Gen. ix-25, "cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren." "To prove this." No proof at all. They were as distinct as the Kentuckians and the Indians. How the learned sub-theologist could possibly confound the Canaanites with the Heathen round about I cannot conceive; unless it be for want of understanding that book, from which he has had the vanity to preach to the public; and in all probability it will be necessary for the Layman to consult some other priest before his productions to the public will be correct on that subject. It is certain the Jews had the privilege of buying bond servants of the Heathen round about, yet they were expressly forbid to make any covenant with the Canaanites, Exod. xxiii-32. "They shall not dwell in thy land, least they make thee sin against me." Now to command the Jews to drive them out of the land, least they should be corrupted by them; and at the same time, give them permission to take them into their houses, are con-

tradictions too different to be reconciled. I hope by this time the Layman has found his mistake, and to admit his information, I would inform him, that by the Heathen round about is meant the Gibeonites and such cities as dwelt round about the land of Canaan, Deut. xx-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, who, if the Israelites were under the necessity of conquering, were not to be destroyed, except the males, but the women, children, cattle and spoils were to be taken by the Israelites, "thus shall ye do unto the cities which are very far off from thee, which are not of the cities of their nations." And by the Canaanites is meant, the people who inhabited the land where the Israelites were to dwell, verses, 16, 17, 18, and 19. But of the cities of these people, which the Lord thy God shall give thee for an inheritance, thou shalt have alive nothing that breathe &c.

Another great mistake of the Layman's, is endeavouring to evade the curse of Canaan, upon the present unfortunate Africans. If he will take the trouble to look in the 11th chapter of Genesis, and 19th verse, he will find the border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou comest to Gerar, unto Gaza, &c. which lies at the head of the Mediterranean sea, very far distant from the slave coast, and was settled (according to the best historians) by Mizraim, an elder brother of Canaan, who have not the least reason to believe was included in the curse. However, it is certain, the curse was upon the Canaanites; and it is also certain, the Almighty did not intend that curse to exist longer than the time in which he intended to destroy them; and that the people so cursed, were the same with those who were devoted to destruction, you will find, no manner of doubt, by comparing Genesis xii-13, 16, 17, 18 and 19; with Deuteronomy xx-17. A proof that the curse could exist no longer than the time in which they were to be destroyed, is, the Jews were several times afterwards, in bondage to the Canaanites, as a judgment upon the former, for not destroying the latter; Judges i-2, 3, and x-13, 14, which reversed the curse of "servants;" by making them often masters. If their curse ceased at that time, the present Africans cannot be included.

Another reason why the curse of Canaan could not be entailed on the Africans, is, the Canaanites, from the time of their settlement, till the time of Christ, (according to the scriptures) always existed as a nation. See their sole possessors of the land of Canaan, till they were displaced by the Israelites, yet still dwelling in the land; and till the time of Ezekiel (Ezekiel xxviii-24) dispersal of the Jews, (which despite must imply apostasy, or a promise of deliverance would not have been made) and even till the time of Christ, remained as a nation; Matthew xx-23. Also see the oppression of Tyre, (settled by the Sidonians, a branch of the family of Canaan) which was for several hundred years, the richest city, the market house and centre of all the commercial world. Now, if the curse in question had been domestic slavery, (like the Africans) it could not possibly be fulfilled, for only the few who were taken as bond servants, would have been the sufferers in consequence of the curse; all the rest, who continued as a nation, would have been exempt from the curse. Could, then, the curse upon Canaan be fulfilled in the form of domestic slavery, so long as they continued as a nation.

Further, the curse cannot be entailed upon the Africans, it being absolutely impossible to be fulfilled in them, for the Africans in bondage, throughout America and the West-Indies, are very few, when compared with the great mass from which they were taken. If the curse had been entailed upon the Africans, the whole of their nation, without reserve, must necessarily be now in bondage, (which is not the case.) And, the whole of the nations of blacks were now in bondage, the curse could not possibly be fulfilled in them. For, (if we even admit them to be the posterity of Canaan) all the nations of the blacks would be very few, when compared with the greatest part of the nations of Africa, and the Canaanites that still dwell in the land. I say the greatest part of the nations of Africa, because, if the negroes are the descendants of Canaan, all that vast tract of country between Canaan and Guinea, must be settled by the same people, who, if they were the first that peopled that vast tract, the country as they peopled. If not the first, their passage would be impracticable thro' the intervening tribes—of course could not settle Guinea.

From a view of the above, is there the least shadow of probability, that the slaves in this country are included in the curse of Canaan? I will venture to say no. For such an unfounded idea may be admitted by the uneducated ignorant, the superstitious bigots, and the designing oppressor; but never can be admitted by the disinterested rational man. No, the only curse the unfortunate Africans labored under when brought to this oppressive country, was being too weak to resist their oppressors, which, if it is a curse, often happens to the best of us. Here let the slavery-defending Layman, for a moment reverse the scene, and suppose himself on the coast of Algiers, while he hears an Algerine slaveholder read in our bible, "Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren;" then turning to the American negro in bondage, should exclaim, he is a fulfilment of the curse. As he were a posterity of

* Called by the Africans, 2 antichrists

Such a scene, what would be his language—or rather, what the feelings of his heart? How would his soul be fired with just indignation at the profanation of the Scriptures, when applied as a covering for the blood of crimes? And will not such indignation devolve upon himself, if he be the oppressor of as innocent, if not a more innocent people than the Americans? But I forbear. May the confidence of every false holder, never forgo an application to himself.

GELON.

An act to amend the act, entitled "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States."

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That to much of the act, entitled "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States," as requires that the lists to be delivered in pursuance of the ninth section thereof, shall specify, in respect to dwelling houses, "the number and dimensions of their windows," shall be, and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissioners under the said act, for each State, respectively, shall be, and hereby are authorized to extend the time thereby allowed for receiving appeals by the principal affors, and also the time to be allowed for returning lists by the principal affors in all cases where the said extension shall deem such extension necessary, and for such time as they shall think expedient, and that to much of the twentieth section of the above mentioned act, as requires all appeals to be made in writing, be, and it is hereby repealed.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and hereby is authorized and empowered under the direction of the President of the United States, to augment in cases where he may find it necessary, the compensations fixed for principal affors, by said act, so, however as that no principal or affor shall, in any case, receive more than two dollars per year, which additional compensations shall be subject to the same rules of settlement as are established by the aforesaid act respecting the compensations therein fixed for principal and affor affors.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
APPROVED—February 28, 1799.
JAMES MADISON,
President of the United States.

BOSTON, March 7, 1799.

On Friday last agreeable to the determination of the Supreme court the important trial of Mr. Abijah Adams as printer and publisher of a libel, commenced. The evidences produced fully proved him to be the book-keeper to the editor. And as generally to deliver out papers. The plea urged was, that he delivered out the papers, and so far he was considered as the principal. In this trial, the doctrine of libels agreeable to the common law of England, was zealously argued by the States attorney and agreed to by the hon. judges, Mr. Whitman and Mr. George Blake in behalf of the defendant, strongly argued the impropriety of the common law, as being inconsistent with those republican principles contemplated and avowed in our constitution, and as inapplicable to the genius & nature of our government. The jury on Saturday morning returned a verdict delivered in these express words, that Mr. Abijah Adams was guilty of publishing only. Which afterwards was reduced to form under the direction of the hon. judges. The judgment of the hon. court is not yet given.

Lexington, April 25.

A gentleman just arrived at this place, from Nashville, confirms the account published in our last, of the murder of a lad by the criminals who escaped from Danville jail—the remains of the lad were found cut into pieces.

He also informs that a man by the name of Stump, was lately found murdered on the waters of Green river; some of his neighbors were suspected of the murder, and taken into custody.

The Transylvania University

is now established on such a footing, that education may be had at it, on as extensive a plan and as moderate terms, as at any institution of the kind, in the union.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles lettres, and every other branch of learning, that makes part of the useful course of academic education.

A gentleman well qualified for that purpose, will teach the French language.

Those who wish to study Law and Politics, may do so to advantage, under a professor appointed for that purpose. An extensive law library is provided for the use of the students.

Those who intend to study Medicine, may be instructed in Anatomy, Chemistry, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Theory and Practice of Physic; there being two professors appointed, to lecture on those different branches.

Board may be had at the University at the moderate sum of fifteen pounds per year. For this sum, students will be dieted, and their cloths washed and mended—they furnishing their own bedding, candles and firewood, in their own apartments. One of the teachers will reside in the house, consequently proper attention will be paid to their morals. Good boarding may likewise be had in the neighborhood of the University, and on moderate terms.

The terms of tuition are four pounds a year, to be paid quarterly, in advance, for those who are taught the Languages, Geography, &c. Twenty dollars a year for the students at law, with an addition of five dollars a year, for those who make use of the law library, to be paid half yearly in advance—and twenty dollars a year for those who attend the professors of medicine. No student will be received or continued, unless he conforms to the regulations.

The next term will commence on the 29th day of the present month.

JAMES MADISON, Chm. T. U.

Lexington, Kentucky, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Robert Bratfer, dec. formerly an inhabitant of Bullitt county, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with the executor—also those having any demands against said estate, to bring forward their accounts well authenticated, and they will be settled by us, SAMUEL DUNS, of Mercer county, or JAMES DUNS, jun. of Jefferson county, Executors.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of

2 DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.

Geo. Tegarden.

April 1st, 1799.

Charles Humphreys

Has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by maj. G. Carter, where he has just opened a handsome assortment of

2 Fresh Goods.

tf Lexington, April 13, 1799.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store on Main street, Lexington, a large and general assortment of

4 MERCHANDISE,

which they offer sale on the lowest terms for Cash.

9c Lexington, 2d April, 1799.

26 Ready Money

GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,

Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.

September 29th, 1798. tf

NOTICE.

1 I all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to come forward and pay them off. Such as have accounts standing open and cannot pay them at present, will please to call and close them by giving their notes.

Alex Parker.

Lexington, April 16, 1799.

1 TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Frankfort Road, about four miles from Harrodsburg, a black roan mare, about thirteen and a half hands, about six years old, has a lump on her near side, branded on the near shoulder thus G and on the near buttock 4 trots natural, appraised to \$1.

Joseph Lillard.

March 26, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, he proposes to attend the courts of Lexington, Bourbon, Clark, Woodford, Scott and Jefferson, as an attorney. Such as employ him, may depend on the greatest attention, in the faithful discharge of business committed to his care.

James Bliss.

Lexington, 28th March, 1799. tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from a detachment of the federal troops stationed at this post, on the 31st March, 1799.

2 Dodson Tharp,

sergeant in capt. Richard Spark's company, 3d regiment; he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, fair hair and grey eyes. He is a native of Virginia, but it is supposed he may flee towards Kentucky, in company with

2 John Newgent,

a private in said company, who deserted with Tharp. Newgent is about 30 years of age, near six feet high, dark complexion, brown hair and hazel eyes, by trade a mason.

Whoever apprehends and delivers said deserters to any officer in the United States, shall receive the above reward, or 25 dollars for either, and reasonable expenses.

2 Benjamin Lockwood,

Capt. 4th regiment. South West Point, Tennessee, 31st March, 1799.

P. S. The above mentioned Tharp's family lives in Madison county, on or near the head of Muddy creek, in this State, and Newgent's near Paris, in Bourbon county. Any person delivering them, or either of them to me in this place, shall receive the reward offered.

2 Jonath. Taylor,

Capt. 4th U. S. regiment. Lexington, Kentucky, 17th April, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we will attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Nelson, on the tenth day of May next at Richard Conner's improvement on Simpson's creek, waters of Salt river, in order to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses concerning the calls in the above Conner's pre-emption, and Charles Polke's pre-emption adjoining the same—and do such other things as may be deemed lawful, to establish said claims.

2 James Alin.

Joseph Hobbs.

April 12, 1799.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN

WHO is well acquainted with managing a farm, attending a stock of horses and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, will meet with employ. None need apply who can't come well recommended.

March 26th, 1799.

ROBERT BARR.

tf

JAMES B. JONARY,

HAS removed his Store to the house adjoining the sign of the Buffalo, kept by John M'Nair—where he has opened a very handsome assortment of

17 GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of

RED-CLOVER SEED,

Of this year's produce and the growth of Kentucky—a large quantity of

SALT, IRON & CASTINGS,

Afforded.—But,

17 LISTEN!

Those indebted to him, must pay off their respective balances on or before the 1st of February.

December 21, 1798.

17 FOR SALE,

1 FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying

on Licking.

3,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Grads.

1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county,

1000 acres of a pre-emption.

1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,500 on the Ohio, Madison county.

2000 do. do.

4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.

7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,200 acres in Madison county, on the Ohio.

150 acres on Green river, Lincoln county.

750 acres on Green's creek, Nelson county.

1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or any commodity.

SAMUEL T. DUVAL.

April 1st, 1798. tf

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment on or before the 1st day of January next, on pain of suit to compel payment, may be assured that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

December 9th, 1798.

53 FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John Cocke Owings, in this State.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VANRADELLES, atty.

In fact for John Cocke Owings

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, and now opened for sale, a large and elegant assortment of

B O O K S ;

Among which are the following, Viz:

ROLLIN's ancient history.

Rollin's modern Europe.

Plutarch's Lives.

Stanton's embassy.

Elegant extracts in verse.

Do. do. epistles.

Godwin's Political Justice.

Enquirer.

Guthrie's orations of Cicero.

Travelers' Anecdotes.

Helvetius on man.

Locke, on the human understanding.

Gentils, on education.

Johnson's lives of poets.

Zimmerman, on solitude.

Stewart's philosophy.

Morley's geography.

Sheridan's dictionary.

Cartier's do.

American revolution.

Jefferson's Virginia.

Keate's Few Islands.

Speclator.

Guardian's essays.

Melmoth's voyages.

Cook's works.

Jennyn's works.

Evening.

Jell books.

Hobson's Crutche.

Screech's Lexicon.

Lexicon's Greek Testament.

Young's Dictionary.

Luttrell's dialogue.

Cleop's Delphic.

Ovid Delphic.

Rudiman's rudiments.

Homer's Iliad.

Hutchinson's Xenophorus.

Nepos Delphic.

Livius, Clarke's Corde and Erasmus.

Selecia e Profrinis.

Whitefield's works.

Watt's glory of Christ.

Life of Watts and Doddridge.

Baxter's Saint's rest.

Glaid's works.

Flavel's husbandry spiritualized.

Navigation do.

As we intend keeping a general assortment of BOOKS by us, those gentlemen and ladies who wish to improve their minds by reading, may expect to purchase on lower terms for cash than has ever been offered for sale in this place before.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

tf

FOR SALE.

Several Small Tracts of VERY VALUABLE LAND

adjoining the town of Clarksville, (viz)

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

360 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the northern boundaries of addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.

46 town lots, and outlots, being part of 35 town lots and outlots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 53 outlots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 15 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.

200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey.

No. 12, granted to John Moore, as agent of an artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS

In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair

N. W. Territory, granted by court or commandant for the State of Virginia, in 1783.

1,440 acres, viz. 960 in 8 grants of 120 acres—480 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite the village of the same name.

564 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskias.

3880 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid river.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskias, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE,

IN MOUNT-STERLING.

ON one of which lots, is a TAN-

YARD, through which runs a

constant stream of water; together

with a good stock of Hides and Bark.

They will be sold low for good pro-

perty and cash, on a considerable credit.

Said lots will be sold single or

together.—For terms apply to the

subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN.

February 13, 1799.

§ 3c tf.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 4th of July last, an apprentice boy, named Henry Bell, about sixteen years of age. Whoever takes him up and brings him home, shall be entitled to One Cent reward, which will be paid by

Jacob Todhunter.

Jessamine, April 8, 1799. 34

Taken up by the subscriber, in Clarke county, on Strode's creek, a bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, no brand perceivable, the tail had the poll evil, has a small white spot on her withers, about fifteen years old, appraised to \$1.

Thomas Goff.

November 27, 1798. 1

THIS is to forewarn all persons from crediting my wife Catey Henricks as I will not be answerable for her contracts.

Henry Henricks

April 15th, 1799. 32

To Let,
A small convenient
DWELLING-HOUSE.

WITH other necessary houses, and garden in an airy, healthy part of the town. For terms apply to the printer hereof.

Lexington, March 15th, 1799.

GEORGE YOUNG,
JAMES FLEMING,
12 And
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTURERS.

AT their Boot and Shoe Manufactory, Water street, opposite Mr. Brents tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, take this method of informing the public, that they carry on the above business in an extensive manner, and on the most moderate terms. They have on hand a quantity of Calf skins and Boot leathers, brought from the Atlantic states, gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor, them with their custom shall be served on the shortest notice.

February 14th, 1799. 2

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned not to take an assignment on an order drawn some time in July, or August, or September, 1797, by Peter Crouse of Lexington, for the sum of 651 25 24, accepted by the subscriber, as the said Crouse gave him notice not to pay it but for the sum of 411 46 6 which has been paid by the subscriber in the course of the year 1797, to the bearer of the said order, as per receipt of several sums of the amount of 1051 85 7d.

P. D. ROBERT

January 23d, 1799. 4W

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

At the market house in the town of Frankfort, on the 15th day of May next,

The following Lands:

FIVE hundred acres, being the half of 1000 acres entered the 10th day of October 1782, in the name of John May, in the forks of Licking, including the confluence of Hington's and the main fork.

25 do. the half of 500 acres, entered June 1, 1780, on the Rolling fork, including the mouth of Cane run.

50 do. the half one hundred acres, entered July 12, 1781, on Long Lick creek.

200 do. the half of 400 acres, entered April 1781, on Salt river, joining Tilden.

50 do. the half of 100 acres, entered February 1783, on Otter creek, a mill seat.

50 do. the half of 100 acres, entered April, 1783, adjoining the above.

25 1/2 do. the half of 2 entries of 75 acres, made Sept. 14, 1780, on Otter creek, a mill seat.

108 1/4 do. part of an entry of 433 1/2 acres, made March 1, 1781, adjoining Salt lick on Sandy.

30 do. part of an entry of 200 acres, made February 17, 1783, on both sides the Beech fork near Bardstown. The whole of the above in the name of John May.

200 do. the half of 400 acres, in the name of George May, on Otter creek, adjoining and above John May's entry on a mill seat.

200 do. the half of 400 acres, entered March 16, 1781, for George May, on Otter creek, adjoining and above John May's two entries on a mill seat.

22 1/2 do. part of 60 acres, entered March 16, 1781, for George May, Salt lick, Sandy.

250 do. part of 1000 acres, entered March 28, 1783, in the name of William May, adjoining his 500 acre tract in the Dry valley.

125 do. part of 1000 acres, entered the 11th of October, 1783, for William May, on the Beech fork, Clover Creek.

85 25 do. part of 1950 acres, granted to Geo. Lewis, on Big Sandy.—The title of

Geo. May & Rich. Bibb

only, to the above lands will be sold.

April 9, 1799. 8W

FOR SALE,
THREE PAIR OF
French-Bur Mill Stones.
WELL cleaned Merchantable Hemp, Tobacco or Superfine flour, will be received in payment.

THOMAS HART.

1st January, 1799.
N. B. A quantity of HEMP is wanting, for which, Nails, Iron or any kind of Merchandise, will be given—or Cash, payable in six months from the delivery.

CASH & MERCHANDISE
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR
27 TOBACCO.

All those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES WHEAT.

December 24th, 1798.

G. F. REEMAN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

late of the Indian towns, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has been regularly bred to the art of Physic and Surgery, studied three and a half years with doctor Laurence, V. D. Veer, an eminent practitioner, and late president of the medical society of the state of New-Jersey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a license to practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the state of New-Jersey, 13th of August, 1785, from the honorable David Brearly and Isaac Smith, two of the justices of the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, agreeable to an act passed 25th November, 1783, by the council and general assembly of that state, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has resided nearly four years, and made it his constant study to investigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and simples, used by them in the curing of diseases, by which means he has made a number of valuable discoveries in the healing art, and now (with the blessing of God) cures and gives relief in most diseases incident to the human body—viz. Fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches, fore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, histerics in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, cutaneous and rheumatical, effectually destroys worms, cures fix and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all femal weaknesses in both sexes; the bite of the viper, rattle snake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear (to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied, flatters himself is sufficient to convince the public that he has been successful in curing diseases, and that this is not intended as an imposition upon mankind.

A TAN-TARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tan-Yard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Cash, Merchandise, or Saddletry, will be given for all kinds of Hides.—They will also take hides to be tanned on the flares. Those who will be so good as to favor them, with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILKINS.

W. M. REID.

Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799. 1f

THOMAS REID,
COPPER & TIN SMITH;

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business opposite Mr. Bradfords Printing-Office, on Main street; where he will be happy to serve any person who will please to favor him with their custom.

Lexington, January 7, 1799.
* * An active lad, of about fourteen years of age, and of good character, will be taken apprentice.

NO SOUTHERN MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the third session of the fifth congress of the United States: begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

1. An act for the punishment of certain crimes therein specified.
2. An act respecting balances reported against certain states, by the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the several states.
3. An act to alter the Stamp duties imposed upon foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading, by an act, entitled "an act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper;" and further, to amend the same.
4. An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof.
5. An act for the relief of Jonathan Haskill.
6. An act to authorize the reimbursement of monies expended in rendering aid to sick and destitute American seamen in foreign countries.
7. An act for the relief of Gazam, Taylor and Jones, and of Samuel Wait of the city of Philadelphia.
8. An act appropriating a certain fund of money to defray the expence of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians.
9. An act for the augmentation of the navy.
10. An act authorizing the establishment of docks.
11. An act authorizing the purchase of timber for naval purposes.
12. An act respecting quarantines and health laws.
13. An act fixing the pay of the captains and commanders of ships and vessels of war of the United States.
14. An act to amend the act, entitled "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of Slaves within the United States."
15. An act providing compensation for the marshals, clerks, attorneys, jurors, and witnesses in the courts of the United States, and to repeal certain parts of the act therein mentioned; and for other purposes.
16. An act for the relief of Thomas Lewis.
17. An act to amend an act, entitled "an act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the district of Tennessee."
18. An act making appropriations for defraying the expences which may arise in carrying into effect certain treaties between the United States and several tribes or nations of Indians.
19. An act allowing James Mathers compensation for services done for the United States, and expences incurred in rendering said services, as sergeant at arms to the senate.
20. An act altering the time of holding the district court in Vermont.
21. An act concerning French citizens that have been or may be captured and brought into the U. States.
22. An act giving eventual authority to the president of the United States to augment the army.
23. An act to provide for the security of bail in certain cases.
24. An act to augment the salaries of the officers therein mentioned.
25. An act to regulate the medical establishment.
26. An act to grant an additional compensation for the year 1799, to certain officers of the senate and house of representatives of the United States.
27. An act for the government of the navy of the United States.
28. An act to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes.
29. An authorizing an augmentation of the marine corps.
30. An act to erect a beacon on Boon island.
31. An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks.
32. An act to establish the post-office of the United States.
33. An act to amend the act, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren, for propagating the gospel a-

mong the Heathen."

34. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1799.
35. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier.
36. An act in addition to an act for the more general promulgation of the laws.
37. An act authorizing the president of the United States to fill certain vacancies in the army or navy.
38. An act making additional appropriations for the year 1799.
39. An act vesting the power of retaliation in the president in certain cases.
40. An act respecting the distillers of Geneva.
41. An act for the relief and support of American seamen.
42. An act to alter and discontinue certain post roads, and establish others.
43. An act for the better organizing of the troops of the United States.
44. An act authorizing the sale of lands between the Great and Little rivers Miami, in the United States territory, N. W. of the river Ohio, and for giving pre-emption to certain persons.
45. An act for the relief of Comfort Sands and others.
46. An act to establish the salary of the deputy post master general.
47. An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.
48. An act for the support of the naval establishment for the year 1799.
49. An act for the support of the military establishment for the year 1799.
50. An act in addition to the act for the relief and protection of American seamen, and further to amend the same.

A resolution to empower the secretary of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives, to subscribe for 400 copies of the journals of congress.

A resolution to grant compensation to the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, while sick, during last session.

WHEREAS there are sundry balances due for this paper by gentlemen living on the south side of the Kentucky river, to whom personal application cannot be made with convenience by the subscriber—to remedy which, he has appointed Mr. ELLIS CLAM, to collect and give acquittances to such as shall settle their respective balances with him; to do which he is hereby fully authorized.

JOHN BRADFORD,
Lexington, April 25th, 1799.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE just received and now opening for sale, at their store opposite the market house, Lexington, a very large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

suitable to every season, which they will certainly sell low for cash—but from the very low profit they now sell at, no credit can be given.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

TAKE notice, that I shall apply to the county court for the county of Jessamine, at their August term in the year 1799, for leave to lay off a town on my land, in said county, adjoining Jonas Devenport's, and situated on the Hickman road, agreeable to an act of assembly entitled, "an act concerning the establishing of towns."

JESSE STOBALL.

April 25th, 1799. 2am3m

NOTICE.

HOSE gentlemen who have subscribed for, and all others who may incline to purchase THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, published by S. WILSON, may be furnished at Mr. Bradfords Printing-Office in Lexington, Mr. H. Brant's Room in Paris, and by the subscriber in Clarke county.

S. WILSON.

January 1, 1799.

Just Published,
And for sale at this office, and at the office of the GUARDIAN of FREEDOM, Frankfort,
Price 1/6.

ALL the laws (of a general nature) which passed at the last session of the general assembly of this commonwealth.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

HOPE.

When stranded on some desert coast,
Where hungry tigers roam,
The sailor hopes, tho' all is lost,
To reach his native shore.

The captive, in some prison drear,
Oppress'd with grief and pain,
Still fondly hopes, the coming year,
His freedom to obtain.

The lover, wretched and forlorn,
Who now dejected roves,
Yet hopes on some auspicious morn,
To gain the maid he loves.

Thus Hope, thro' life, enchanting power!
Enlivens every breast!
And e'en in death's terrific hour,
Beguiles the soul to rest.

ANECDOTE.

When the news of the taking of Malta, by Buonaparte, was known at London, a chivalrous lady wrote to a political friend at Chelmsford, to the following effect:—My dear, I have just time to inform you, that *malice* has arrived, that *Bonaparte* has taken *Malta*, and all its *Nights*.

A Valuable Mill Seat

FOR SALE,

TOGETHER with fifty acres of LAND, lying on Silver creek, in Madison county. The land is situated below the junction of Taylors fork with the main creek—five miles from the Kentucky river—half a mile above the mill lately built by R. & G. Smart—there is ten feet of dead fall, and a good situation for a dam, by which the fall may be increased to 16 or 18 feet—the title indisputable. The above is a valuable object for any person or persons inclining the exact business, as there is sufficient water to drive two pair of stones, during the greatest drought in Summer. There is likewise an excellent seat for a DISTILLERY, with over-head water—a house built for that purpose, thirty feet by twenty. Excellent stone for building, without quarrying. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM TOD.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1799.

N. B. He has also for sale, **THREE LOTS** in Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky, No. 199, 202, and 201.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he will keep constantly on hand, excellent lime, at his lime house, about half a mile from Lexington, at col. Patterfons quarry at tod half penny per bushel, giving ten bushels for every hundred sold; he will have two or three thousand bushels ready by the last of April. He has now on hand five hundred bushels of excellent lime, for which he will take 9¢ per bushel giving the above allowance—No lime delivered without an order.

He also informs the public that he will carry on the well digging business, as usual, his prices are 2/6 and 6d per foot, through earth, if a cavity, or as far as a cavity extends in a rock, 9/6 per foot, 15/ per foot for the first three feet after, and 18/ per foot as far as the well is continued, 2/ per foot for walling, boarding, laborers, powder, smiths work, &c. found by the owner of the well.

J. R. SHAW.

Patterfons quarry near Lexington,
February 18th, 1799. } tipof }

Notice.

THAT col. John Holder, of Clarke county, has conveyed to the subscribers, all his estate real and personal, of whatever description, in trust for paying his debts, and complying with his contracts &c. All those, therefore who have any demands upon the said Holder, are requested to make them known to John Patrick, at Richmond, Madison county, who is properly authorized by the Trustees to adjust and liquidate the same, and to make such arrangement for payment as the situation of the estate will permit.

Those who may be indebted to the said Holder are likewise requested to pay to the said Patrick, their respective debts, as no indulgence can hereafter be given.

JAMES FRENCH,
JOHN PATRICK,
RICH'D GALLAWAY.

Madison, March 23d, 1799. } w }

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon county, on Stoner, near Hutcherson's mill, a bay mare, fourteen hands high, between seven and eight years old, branded on the off shoulder and buttock S, natural trotter, and is with foal, appraised to 12l. Also, a two year old sorrel horse colt, thirteen hands three inches high, his near hind foot white, a star in his forehead, natural trotter, not branded, appraised to 9l.

William Forman.

January 15, 1799.

Treasury Department, March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

PURSUANT to the act of congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the Society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen," and the act supplementary to the said restricted act, passed on the 3d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, to wit: 1. That the tract of land hereinafter described, namely, "beginning at the north-west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges; thence due west to the Main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main branch of the Scioto river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along the said boundary line to the Tuckanaw branch of the Muddingum river, at the crossing place above fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning," has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the register of the treasury and surveyed by them for the inspection of all persons concerned.

2. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the register of the treasury, at some time prior to the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered: No registry will however be made for any less quantity than a quarter township or four thousand acres.

3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented & registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act last recited.

4. The holders of registered warrants shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designated in writing at the office of the register of the treasury, the particular quarter townships claimed by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating, such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

5. The holders of warrants for military services, sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of 4000 acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of Feb. 1800 and prior to the 1st day of January, 1801, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

6. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of Jan. 1802, are by the supplementary act of congress herein last recited, null and void, and the second day of March 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, March 5th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT by an act of congress passed the 28th day of February, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "an act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

1. The stamp duties heretofore imposed upon foreign bills of exchange, and bills of lading, are to cease and determine, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine.

2. The several stamp duties hereinafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine.

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed either of the instruments or writings following, to wit: Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, 20 cents.

Any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandise to be exported—If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state, 4 cents.

If from the United States to any foreign port or place, 10 cents.

Any policy of insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars, 25 cents.

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, 50 cents.

And the said duties are chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange and bill of lading, without respect to the number contained in each set.

3. Bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty, are exempt from the payment of stamp duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

Secretary of the Treasury.

WANTED,

A quantity of good clean

ASHES,

Delivered at Mr. A. F. Saugrain's, Lexington.

JAMES MCGOWN.

Take Notice,

THAT I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL VALUABLE

TRACTS OF LAND,

WHICH I will sell low for Cash, to wit: 1500 acres within fifteen miles of Lexington—two tracts, one improved, near the Kentucky river, within one and two miles of Warlick—the half of one thousand acres of prime land, on the waters of Floyd's, within five or six miles of Bullitt's and Mann's Licks—200 acres on Salt river, near M. Aft's—1000 acres military land, North West of the Ohio river, twelve miles below Limestone, which from the late discovery of an old furnace, has salt water on it.

John Edwards, Bourbon.

All those indebted to me by book account or note, are desired immediately to pay off their accounts, otherwise they may expect them to be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Edwards.

April 6, 1799.

Mrs. Walth's School

FOR the instruction of little Misses in Reading and Needle Work, will commence in the course of the present month.

Lexington, April 9, 1799.

KENTUCKY LAWS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette—Price 21s.

AN EDITION OF THE

Laws of Kentucky;

Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH

A COPIOUS INDEX;

And a List of Local, or Private LAWS.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

The Constitution of the United States,

With the Amendments,

The Act of Separation from Virginia,

AND

The Constitution of Kentucky.

* SUBSCRIBERS to the above Work will be supplied with their copies by applying at this Office.

A CONVENIENT

DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH a good Kitchen, Smoke-house, and Garden, to be rented.—For terms apply to, R. W. DOWNING.

Mercer County, &c.

February court of quarter sessions, 1799.

Julius Howard, complainant,

against

Daniel Barford, defendant.

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of June court next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at Salt river meeting-house four times immediately after divine service, and also a copy to be posted up at the door of the court-house of Mercer county.

A Copy. Telle

THO. ASLEY, C. C. Q. S. M. C.

Public Notice,

THAT on the second Saturday in May next, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of

A BRIDGE

across Hickman, on the Tate's creek road, near Morrison's fulling mill; at which time and place due attendance will be given at ten o'clock, by

Bryant Ferguson,

Walter Carr,

Hez. Harrison.

April 16, 1799.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note given by me to Bartlett Brundrige, for the payment of six pounds, payable about June last, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law; he having failed to comply with his engagements with me, and in consequence of which the above note was given.

DAVID HAGANS.

April 13, 1799.

TO SELL OR RENT, THAT Brick House on Short

street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the market, house at Lexington. For terms apply to

William Ross.

April 9, 1799.

NICHOLAS

BOOT AND

MANUFAC.

BRIGHT,

SHOE

TURE;

RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, on Croft street, two doors above Short street. He will take three or four apprentices, to the above business.

He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he will sell very low, wholesale or retail for cash.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms—Apply to

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a

large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queens' Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of

Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copperplate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff,

Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be

fold low for Cash.

All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment

on or before the first day of September next—

A compliance with this request will be gratefully

remembered by

WILL. LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

HENRY HYMAN,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

FROM LONDON.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great-Britain, that he has opened a shop in Lexington, in the house of Mess. Robert and Andrew Porter, where he intends working in the above lines, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.

Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

TO RENT,

THE house lately occupied by col

Blanton, in Lexington, on Short

street, & near the public square: it is

large, elegant and convenient, fit for

the reception of a genteel family,

with a kitchen, back yard, and other

conveniences. Also the house ad-

joining, lately occupied by Richard

Coleman, as a public house, and is a

very good stand for business; three

rooms on the lower floor, and two a-

bove, kitchen, back yard, garden and

stable,—possession given immediately.

For terms apply to William Norton

esq. in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.

January 25th, 1799.

LINCOLN, to wit:

February court of Quarter Sessions,

1799.

Samuel Parks, complainant,

against

John Short, executor of Obadiah Short,

deceased, and Mary Short, Hubbard

Short, Rhoda Short, Becky Short &

Jackey Short, heirs of the said Obadiah

Short, deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendant, John Short, not

having entered his appearance accord-

ing to law and the rules of this court,

and it appearing to the court that he

is not an inhabitant of this state; on the

motion of the complainant, by his

council, it is ordered that the said

defendant do appear here on the first

day of the next April court, and an-

swer the complainant's bill; and that

a copy of this order be published two

months successively in the Kentucky

Gazette or Herald, set up on the court

house door of this county once court

day, and posted up on the door of the

Presbyterian meeting house in Stand-

ford, one Sunday immediately after

divine service.

A copy. Telle,

Willis Green, C. L. C. Q. S.